

(No Model.)

L. GOLDENBERG.

METHOD OF TEMPORARY ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

No. 324,551.

Patented Aug. 18, 1885.

Fig. 1

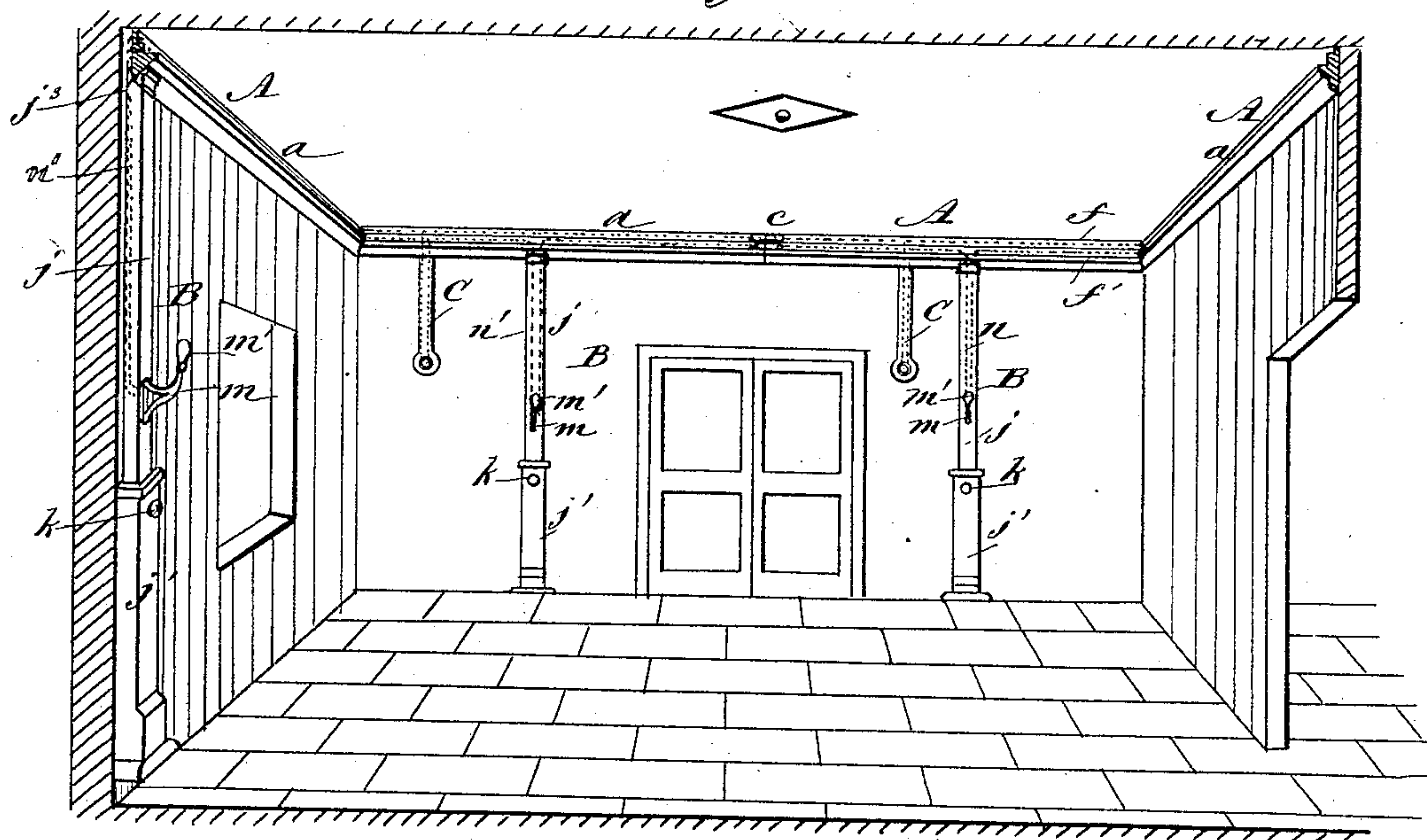


Fig. 2.

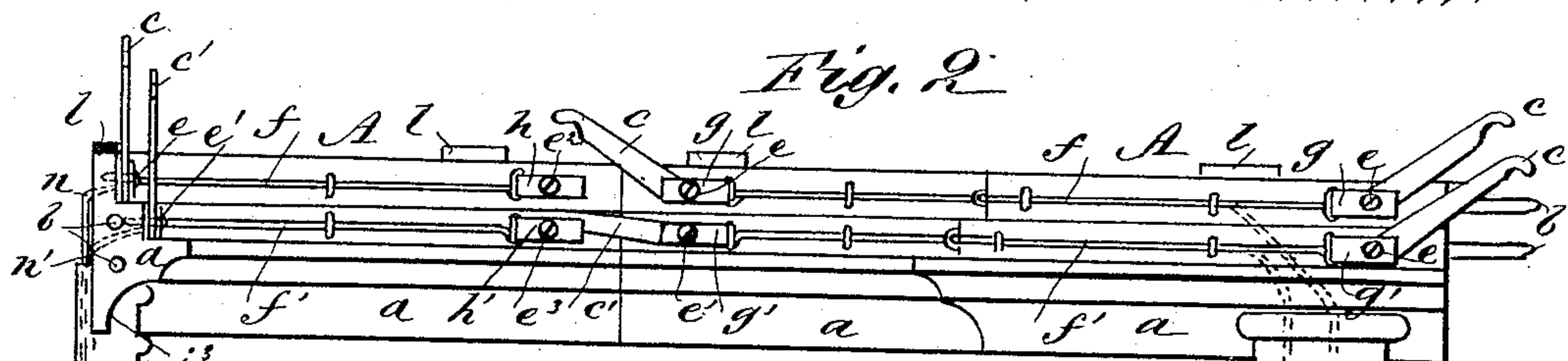


Fig. 5

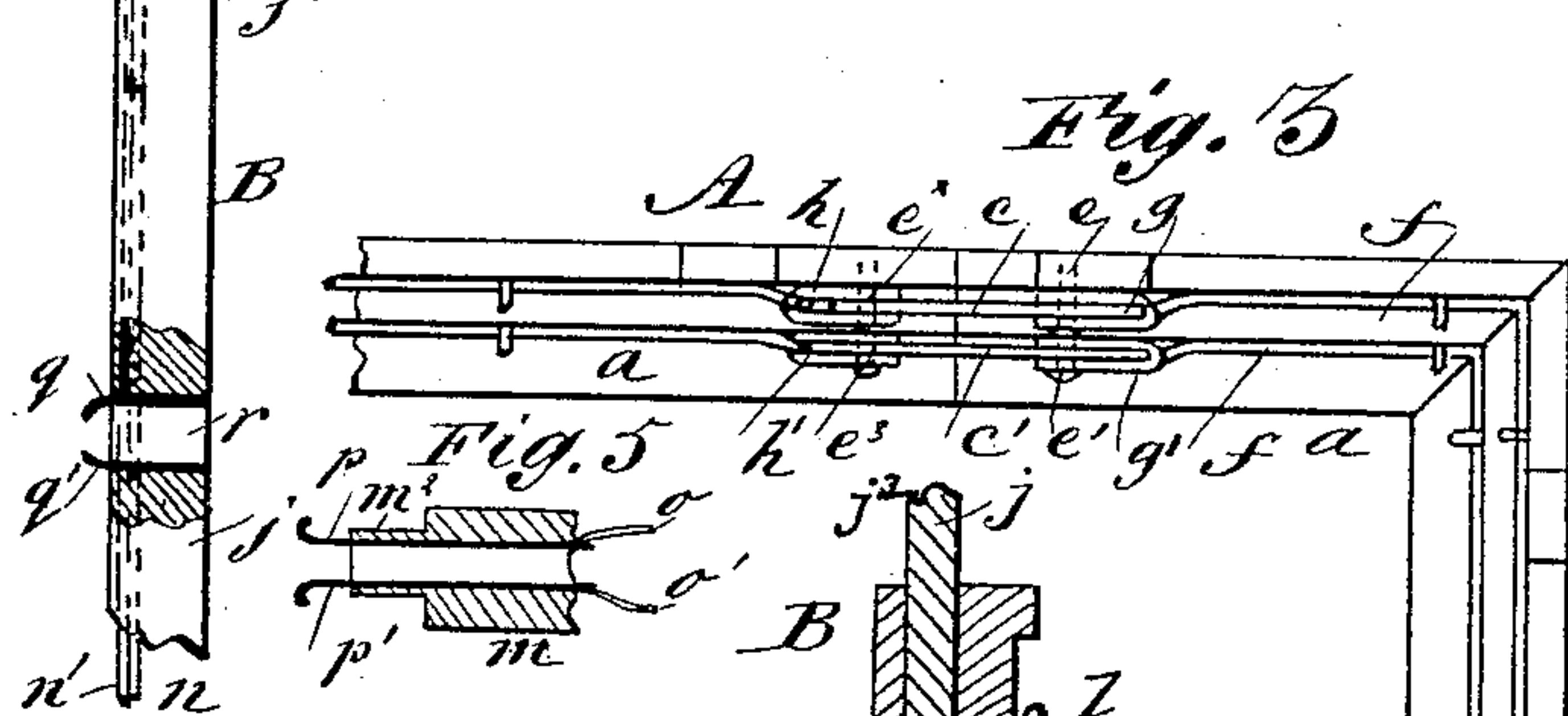
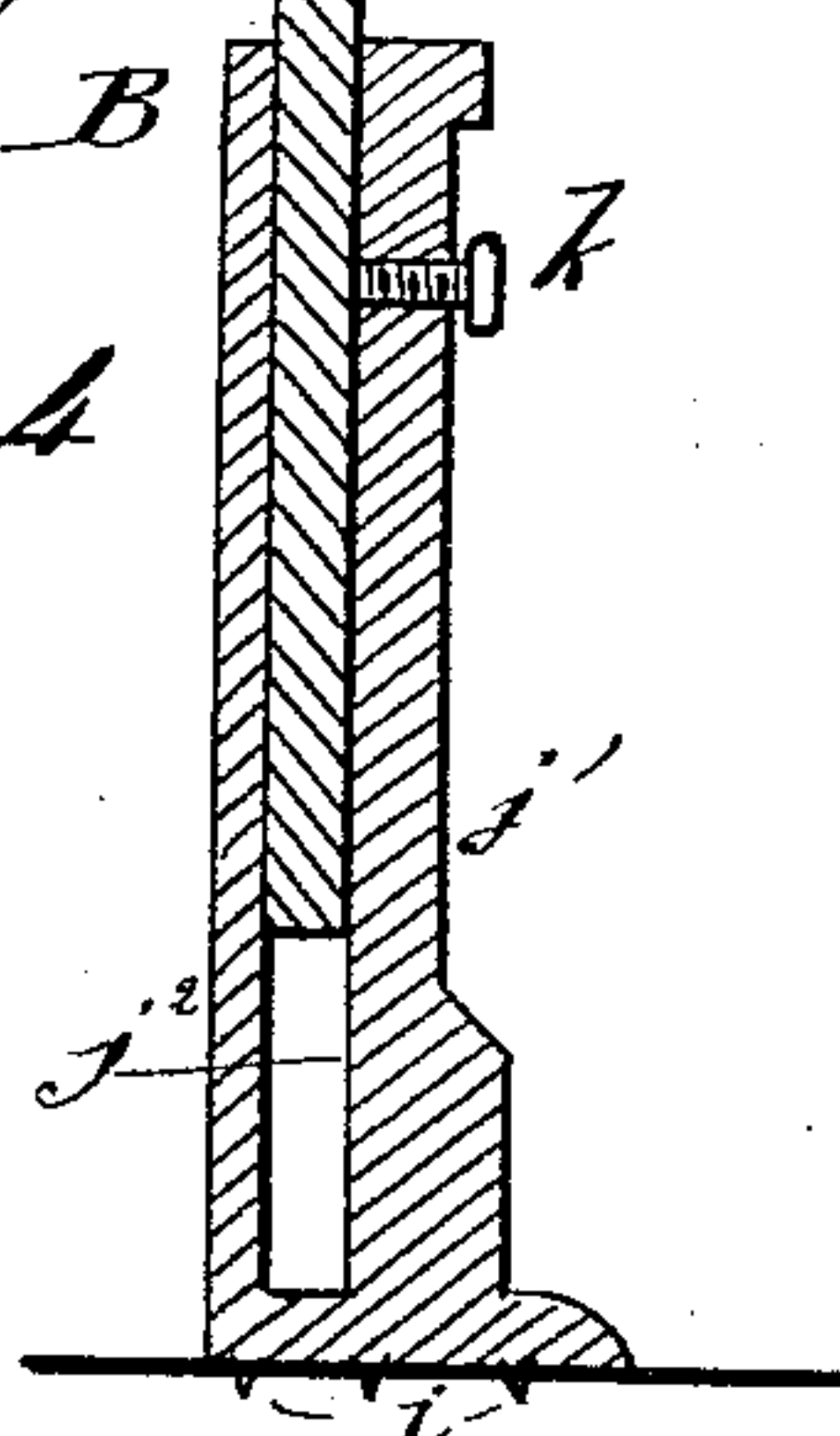


Fig. 4



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METHOD OF TEMPORARY ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,551, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed March 25, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAZARUS GOLDENBERG, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Temporary Electric Lighting, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to devise practical means for lighting rooms or buildings temporarily on special occasions by electricity; and the invention consists, principally, of a temporary or false molding or support made in sections, and provided with electric conductors and held along the walls at the ceiling by false or temporary uprights or pillars.

The invention also consists of the special construction of the molding and pillars, and of the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 shows my invention in position for use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged front view of a part of the false molding and upper ends of two pillars. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a part of the molding, showing corners, sections, and joints. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the lower ends of one of the temporary or false columns or pillars; and Fig. 5 is a detailed sectional view of the lamp-bracket.

A represents the molding, and B the pillars that support it in position in the room, as shown in Fig. 1. The molding A is made in sections *a a*, that are adapted to be held together end to end by pins *b* and hooks *c c'*, pivoted on screws *e e'* and adapted to engage with screws *e² e³*, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3. To the upper portion of the sections *a* of the molding are secured the electric conductors or wires *f f'*, that connect, respectively, (on the sections having hooks *c*,) with the screws *e e'* either directly or through the plates *g g'*. The wires *f f'* on the sections that have the screws *e² e³* connect, respectively, with said screws either directly or through the plates *h h'*, so that when the sections are put up and secured by the hooks *c* and *c'* these hooks complete the metallic connection of all of the wires *f* and *f'*, respectively, in the molding. The supports

or pillars B are made ornamental and to fit back against the wall of the building, and are each composed of two parts—the upper part, *j*, and lower part or base, *j'*, which latter is made hollow, as shown at *j²*, to receive the lower end of the upper part, *j*, as shown in Fig. 4. A set-screw, *k*, is fitted in the base part *j'* of each pillar or support for holding the upper part, *j*, at any desired position, so that the pillars may be extended or contracted in length to suit the height of the room in which they are to be placed. The upper ends of the upper portions, *j*, are each notched, as shown at *j³*, to form a seat to receive and hold the lower edge of the molding, as shown at the left in Figs. 1 and 2. The foot or lower end of the base *j'* is adapted to rest upon the floor of the room, and may be provided with small penetrating points *i* to enter the floor to prevent the pillars from slipping, and the upper edges of the molding A are provided with blocks or strips *l l*, of felt, rubber, leather, or other suitable material, to prevent the molding from chafing and marring the ceiling when lifted into position by raising the upper parts, *j*, of the columns or pillars. The pillars or columns are provided with brackets *m*, to which the electric lamps *m'* are attached, and the lamps are connected with conductors *f f'* by the wires *n n'* that lead down grooves or passages made in the upper portions, *j*, of the pillars or columns, as will be understood from Figs. 1 and 2. When the false molding and pillars are in position in the room or building to be lighted, as shown in Fig. 1, and the hooks *c c'* locked with the screws *e² e³*, the wires *f f'* will be connected by wires with an electric generator to supply the current to the lamps. The brackets *m* have insulated wires *o o'* running through them to the lamp. The outer ends of these wires connect, respectively, with the spring-plates *p p'*, that are curved at their outer ends to form spring-catches to engage with the locking-tongues *q q'*, fitted in the aperture *r* made in the false pillars or uprights B. In this manner, by simply forcing the shanks *m²* of the pillars into the said apertures, the brackets will be locked in place, and the tongues *q q'* are connected, respectively, with the wires *n n'*, so that the plates and tongues *p p'* and *q q'*, while they form an automatic fast-

ening for the brackets, at the same time make the requisite connections of the lamp-wires o o' with the wires $n n'$. When lights are needed between the pillars or columns B, I shall employ pendent pieces C, adapted to be connected by hooks (like the hooks $c c'$) or otherwise to the molding A and wires $f f'$, which pendent pieces are provided with lamps at their lower ends and with wires for connecting the wires $f f'$ with the lamps.

Constructed as described it will be seen that by my invention rooms or buildings—such as parlors, ball-rooms, churches, &c.—may be provided with temporary electric-lighting appliance for special occasion, which appliances may be quickly put in place, and which, besides furnishing the electric light, will also ornament the room, and will in no manner mar or injure the ceilings, walls, or floor.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The temporary electric-lighting appliance herein shown and described, consisting of a temporary or false molding or support, provided with electric conductors, in combination with temporary pillars or uprights for supporting the molding, substantially as described.

2. The temporary molding A, made in sections a , each section being provided with wires $f f'$, and means for locking the sections together end to end, substantially as described.

3. The sections a , provided with the wires $f f'$ and hooks $c c'$, in combination with the screws $e^2 e^3$, with which the hooks are adapted to engage, so that the hooks will complete the metallic connection between the sections and at the same time lock the sections together, substantially as described.

4. The false or temporary pillars B, made in two parts, in combination with the false or temporary molding A, the pillars being made adjustable as to length, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The false or temporary molding A, provided with the strips L of soft material, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

6. The temporary or false pillars B, provided with electric lamps m' and wires $n n'$, in combination with the false or temporary molding A provided with wires $f f'$ and supported by the pillars, the wires $n n'$ serving to connect the lamp with the wires $f f'$, substantially as described.

7. The combination, with the molding A, of the pendent pieces C, provided with electric lamps and wires adapted to be connected to the molding and wires $f f'$, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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